

SHAFTER'S MEN TO REST.
ORDERED INTO CAMP AT MONTAUK POINT.THE MEN WHO FOUGHT AT SANTIAGO
TO BE BROUGHT NORTH AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, July 28.—Secretary Alger sent a dispatch to General Shafter to-day, informing him that a camp would be directly established at Montauk Point, Long Island, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, for the reception of regiments now attached to the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago as soon as they could be sent home, having due regard to the protection of American interests at Santiago, and the freedom of the troops from infectious diseases.

IMMUNE REGIMENTS FOR GARRISON.

The immune regiments, six in number, which have been recruited especially for the purpose, will be sent forward to Santiago as speedily as possible to form the permanent garrison. General Shafter is expected to select those regiments which have practically escaped the ravages of disease to take the first transports North, and it is the impression of War Department officials that several transports can leave Santiago for Montauk Point early next week. Orders were given to-day to prepare the camp site for occupation by the soldiers. The transport vessels will discharge the troops directly at the camp, which was selected on account of the deep water in Port Pond Bay adjoining it. Its situation at the extreme eastern end of Long Island renders it possible to observe strict quarantine between the soldiers and civilians who have not been exposed to contagion.

The arrangements of the War Department for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners give every promise that at least two of the Spanish transports, the *Alicante* and the *St. Augustine*, which have been "bottled up" at Marquette since the middle of May, until they left there yesterday, will start across the Atlantic in four or five days. They should reach Santiago to-morrow, and should take at least two thousand prisoners, the *St. Augustine*, which is fitted up as a hospital ship, having ample accommodations for eight hundred of the sick and wounded.

AFTER THE PRISONERS ARE SENT HOME.

Two more of these vessels, the *Isle de Luzon* and the *Isle de Panay*, until now auxiliary vessels in the Spanish naval service, should reach Santiago about August 6, having left Cadiz yesterday. They will also carry about two thousand men, and as they will be followed rapidly by other vessels of the same company now under contract, it is expected that the last of the Spaniards will be on their way home soon after the middle of August. By that time the War Department hopes to have nearly all of General Shafter's troops returned to the United States, except several batteries of Regular artillery, which will be retained there to man the forts and support the immune volunteers.

General Shafter hopes to be relieved and permitted to come home as soon as a majority of his corps is embarked, and his wishes will be respected.

The officials are gratified with the latest reports relating to the health of the troops, which, though indicating considerable illness, show a substantial improvement, particularly in the rate of fatalities. The deaths from yellow fever have so far been confined apparently to Siboney, the regiments camped on higher ground being understood to be comparatively free from alarming illness. While two-thirds of the reported sick are affected with fever, only a small per cent are of a dangerous yellow fever type, and typhoid appears to be no more prevalent than it is in some of the large camps at home.

KILLED ON THE BROOKLYN.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 28.—The body of Karl J. Anderson, a seaman, of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, was buried ashore this morning. Anderson was killed by the accidental discharge of a Spanish 1-pound shell, smuggled from one of the destroyed Spanish cruisers, against the orders of Captain Cook.

The shell exploded on Tuesday while Anderson was hammering it in an effort to separate cartridge and shell. Several of the Brooklyn's men were around at the time, but all escaped the fragments except Anderson. A number of the pieces entered his abdomen. Drs. Fitzsimmons, Gravitt and Spear devoted themselves to him and performed a delicate operation, but Anderson succumbed to his wounds yesterday. The marine paid the last honors to him. The accident was especially pathetic, because yesterday, the day of Anderson's death, was his twenty-fourth birthday.

SURRENDER OF GUANTANAMO.

Santiago de Cuba, July 27 (delayed in transmission).—Lieutenant-Colonel Ansel Rosell, who, after taking confirmation of the instructions to surrender from General Toral to General Parola, Military Governor of Guantanamo, returned here this afternoon, said that the first intimation Guantanamo had of the surrender of Santiago and the terms thereof was on July 23, when Rear-Admiral Sampson sent a letter to General Parola asking what number of rations should be sent to his garrison, as they had been surrendered.

General Parola, being ignorant of the surrender, refused to credit the message and accept rations, answering Admiral Sampson to that effect. Admiral Sampson then sent a copy of the terms of the surrender, whereupon General Parola decided to inquire of General Toral, at Santiago, whether the news was true, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rosell was appointed to come here. He returned with this confirmation, and the surrender of Guantanamo took place yesterday.

Colonel Rosell says the conditions at Guantanamo are awful, and the troops are literally starving. For the last eight days they have had no food. There are two thousand sick in Guantanamo suffering from diseases increased by hunger.

Admiral Sampson refused to allow the French cruiser *Albatros* to land grain and provisions for the relief of the French colony at Guantanamo. All hope was abandoned, and the sufferers were awaiting death from starvation.

NEWS FROM GUANTANAMO BAY.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 27 (delayed in transmission).—All the Cuban troops at Camp MacCalla were transferred this morning to Calmañes. They will camp there, awaiting orders. They rather expect to go to Santiago.

The partition between the United States and the Cubans was attended with quite a ceremony. A guard was drawn up and the Cubans shouted "Viva Americanos," "Viva Cuba Libre," and "Viva MacCalla." It is generally conceded that they have been of great service to the marines. The latter remain in their original camp.

The *Maribou* picked up thirteen submarine contact mines in the upper Guantanamo Bay yesterday. All were covered with barnacles and practically harmless. They had been in the water since April.

THE SICK LIST GROWING.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S DAILY REPORT ON THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 28.—The War Department received the following dispatch from General Shafter:

Adjutant-General of the Army.
Condition for the 27th: Total sick, 4,122; total recovered, 3,153; new cases fever, 822; cases fever returned to duty, 512.

Deaths—Private J. H. Farrell, Company H, 9th Massachusetts Volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thomas Rolson, Company D, 1st New York, at Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, Company D, 15th Infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

GENERAL CORBIN ILL.

COMPELLED TO LEAVE HIS OFFICE AND GO HOME TO BED.

Washington, July 28 (Special).—Much concern is manifested to-night regarding the health of Adjutant-General Corbin, who, after steadily sticking to his desk all day and half the night of the 27th, has been kept up the important work thrown upon his department since the war preparations began, was finally compelled to leave his office at noon to-day and go home to bed. While he declares he will be at his post to-morrow morning, the President and Secretary Alger will probably compel him to take a short rest, or, temporarily, at least, pay less attention to the exacting details of his office. In what manner this can be accomplished, however, is not clear, for General Corbin's advice is considered indispensable by his superiors, and his absence even for a brief time would be most unfortunate during the present crisis in military affairs.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT BELIEVE IN DELAYING THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Washington, July 28.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission, saw President McKinley this afternoon and suggested to him the wisdom of delaying the departure and work of the Commission until about October 1, in view of the existing war situation and the desirability of adjudicating matters connected with Hawaii's land laws first.

The President, however, thought that it was best to proceed with the important work at once, and accordingly the present plan of the Commission to sail from San Francisco on August 10 remains unchanged. The President, in the course of the conference, expressed himself as highly pleased with the enthusiastic reception of the news of annexation in the islands.

PRESIDENT DOLE ON ANNEXATION. HE THINKS CHANGES WILL BE SLOWLY MADE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Honolulu, July 28, via San Francisco, July 28.—After the receipt of the news of annexation President Dole said: "I think the states will go on as just as they are now until Congress has time to fix them permanently. I feel confident that all Hawaiians who are voters now will continue to be so."

"I think the legislation by Congress will be slow. The present system will be kept up for some time. There will be some hesitation about making radical changes."

"I have strong hopes that the land policy will not be interrupted. Congress will probably pass a supplementary law, which will allow our land system to go on. This, I think, is probable, from my knowledge of affairs, will be carried out. Senator Morgan said when he was here that the system we have is better for us than the American system, and he is one of our best friends."

The news of annexation commensurate the efforts and the loss of the position of the Government from the time when it was initiated as a provisional government, through the time when it was recognized by the Government of the United States, and the time when it has been received into the bosom of the greatest republic and one of the most powerful states that ever existed on earth."

The Council of State has pardoned more than two hundred prisoners, most of whom were arrested in the rebellion of 1895. The pardon is a great relief to the men who have lived in prison for years. The pardon restores their civil rights.

The Council of Ministers has decided to allow the planters to import 250 Japanese laborers. Most of the men will be sent to the plantations. The planters were asked what effect annexation would have on the Japanese immigration, middle and white labor, and the result was as follows:

Mr. Shimamura, the Japanese Minister Resident, stated that Yokohama on the 15th, several months ago he applied for a visa to come to Honolulu. His going at this time, therefore, has no political significance whatever, though he says that annexation will do away with a Minister Resident and allow the Hawaiians only a Consul-General.

PLANS FOR CELEBRATING PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES WHEN THE FORMAL HOISTING OF THE FLAG OCCURS.

San Francisco, July 28.—The steamship *Mariposa* arrived yesterday, having left Sydney July 4. Auckland July 9 and Honolulu on the 21st. On July 25, about 1 p. m., the *Mariposa* sighted the transport steamer *City of Rio Janeiro*. The two vessels were a bag of mail to the *Mariposa*. The boats reported all well on board the *Rio*. The troops on board the transports are mostly from South Dakota.

The committee of the Honolulu Annexation Club, and the Executive Council of the Hawaiian people, have arranged the official programme of daily and evening exercises, which will be held at the subject, of course, to any changes Admiral Miller may suggest. In the morning there will be a combined naval and military parade, consisting of men from the warships, and the full strength of the National Guard.

After parading the principal streets, the procession will move to the government building, where President Dole, the Cabinet, Admiral Miller and staff, and the Hawaiian people will be assembled. The literary exercises will first take place, together with the singing of patriotic American airs. President Dole will then deliver an address and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired as the Hawaiian flag is lowered.

The audience will then sing "The Star Spangled Banner." The music of the land, when Admiral Miller will host the Stars and Stripes, which will be saluted by twenty-one guns.

If President McKinley send a proclamation it will be read by Admiral Miller, previous to the hoisting of Old Glory. Minister Sewall, Consul-General Heywood and others will hold a reception by President Dole of an American flag presented to the Hawaiian National Guard. The flag is the original silk one used by the Boston battalions in 1830, when the warship was here.

In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks, and the Government buildings will be illuminated on a magnificent scale.

A banquet will be given in honor of Admiral Miller and his staff at the opera house. The citizens have subscribed \$15,000 for the day's celebration.

Returning steamers from other islands all report an enthusiastic reception of the annexation news and scenes similar to those which occurred in Honolulu. Preparations were at once made in all the towns to officially celebrate the raising of the Stars and Stripes by Admiral Miller in this city.

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LETTERS OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, July 28.—A step taken by the Post-office Department indicates that the Spanish prisoners at Annopolis possibly may be permitted to communicate with their friends in Spain. All letters deposited at Annopolis, as an order of the Post-office Department, all postal communication with Spain. The letters deposited by prisoners at Annopolis were sent to the Dead Letter Office, with an inquiry as to the fate of the letters. The officials of that Department expressed a desire that the letters be returned to the sender, and an order has been issued to the Dead Letter Office directing that the letters be returned to the sender.

POWERS AND PHILIPPINES.

STATEMENT THAT A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN PARIS.

London, July 29.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says: "The project of a European conference regarding the Philippines was brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

JUGGLING PHILIPPINE TERRITORY.

Madrid, July 28.—"La Correspondencia" announces that, in view of the probable capitulation of Manila, General Rios, Captain-General of the Viscayas Islands, has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Captain-General Augusti.

Thus General Augusti will only be able to sign the capitulation of the city of Manila and its environs.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN CUBA.

Paris, July 28.—At the Cabinet Council to-day M. Volouse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted to his colleagues certain questions arising out of Spain's overtures for peace.

It is believed that the discussion turned mainly on the critical situation of Frenchmen in Cuba, arising out of the stagnation of business since the war began.

The sums already distributed by the French consuls at Havana and Santiago in relief having exhausted the amount available, the Council of State will issue a decree opening an extraordinary credit for the assistance of French subjects in Cuba, three hundred of whom have been in receipt of daily relief at Havana.

FRANCE AND CUBA'S DEBT.

London, July 29.—"The Daily Graphic" this morning points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bondholders are Frenchmen.

AMERICAN CRUISER NEAR SPAIN.

London, July 29.—"The Daily Mail" understands that the British transport *Jouana*, carrying grenadiers to Gibraltar, was stopped in the Bay of Biscay by an American cruiser.

CAMARA'S FLEET AT CADIZ.

Madrid, July 28.—Captain Anson, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Admiral Camara, announcing that his fleet has cast anchor at Cadiz.

SPAIN'S VOLUNTARY WAR FUND.

London, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says that the National Voluntary War Fund now exceeds 25,000,000 pectas.

KING OF SPAIN'S CONDITION.

Madrid, July 28.—The King's attack of measles is taking its normal course, and there are no complications.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

SECRETARY LONG SAYS THERE IS NO FRICTION BETWEEN THEM.

Washington, July 28 (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to the editor of an afternoon newspaper in reply to a formal protest regarding the manner of publication of the official reports of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley upon the battle of July 3, which incidentally disposes of the reported friction which was alleged to exist between these naval officers, and which fully explains the desire of the Navy Department to discontinue the minds of the public in that regard. This letter is as follows:

Navy Department, Washington, July 28, 1898.

Dear Sir: You are in error in your supposition that any discrimination was intended in the morning edition of the *Washington Post* in the publication of Admiral Sampson's report of the battle of July 3. Instead of being withheld from the evening papers the report was given out for publication in all the morning papers in the morning of July 3.

When news comes in of a battle or of any other event it is given out immediately, as was the case with the news of the battle of July 3. But the formal report, which after the battle follows at which are of great length, are more like other reports for instance, the annual report of the Navy Department. When, therefore, Admiral Sampson's report came in, accompanied by those of Commodore Schley and the captains of vessels engaged, it made a great amount of matter. The only object of the Department was to be entirely fair to the public, and to give it the information in the most complete and correct manner possible.

As you can well understand, every newspaper was after it. A time was fixed at which it might be published. This was fixed for two morning and evening editions of July 3, and the country might, as far as possible, and without too much delay, publish it in full and at the same time with the *Post*.

Had these columns of reports been given out as soon as received, nothing but a mere telegraphic synopsis could have been published in the afternoon papers. The result would have been that the public would not have had that which they were entitled to, and which, under the circumstances, it is very important that they should have. By "under the circumstances" I mean that the public would not have had the full and complete knowledge of the battle, which they were entitled to, and which, under the circumstances, it is very important that they should have.

The Department has from the first felt assured that no friction existed, and that when the facts were fully made known by official reports, the public would be satisfied that every officer had done his duty fully, and all were equal in the eyes of the law. The full and complete knowledge of the battle, which they were entitled to, and which, under the circumstances, it is very important that they should have.

CONFERRING WITH HOBSON.

HERO OF THE MERRIMAC AGAIN VISITS WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 28.—Lieutenant Hobson returned to Washington last night, and called at the Navy Department to-day. He was met by Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of the Spanish cruiser *Cristobal Colon*. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the Naval Board, composed of himself, Captain Bradford and Commander Gilmore, to go over the propositions of the *Cristobal Colon*. The meeting was held in the morning, and more than an hour was spent in this way. Mr. Hobson's recommendation is to be had in this country, some six in number, and an expenditure of \$20,000 for air bags to assist in lifting the ship.

TO RAISE SPANISH WARSHIPS.

Norfolk, Va., July 28.—Whether or not the Spanish warship *Cristobal Colon* will be floated depends largely on the expedition which starts from here to-night for Santiago. The *Merrimac* and *Chapman* are being sent to the Spanish cruiser *Cristobal Colon*. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the Naval Board, composed of himself, Captain Bradford and Commander Gilmore, to go over the propositions of the *Cristobal Colon*. The meeting was held in the morning, and more than an hour was spent in this way. Mr. Hobson's recommendation is to be had in this country, some six in number, and an expenditure of \$20,000 for air bags to assist in lifting the ship.

CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION.

12000 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 29. Tickets good until Aug. 21.—Adv.

CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO.

GENERAL MILES BELIEVED TO BE ADVANCING TOWARD SAN JUAN.

Washington, July 28.—No word came from General Miles to-day, and the War Department assumes that he is pursuing his advance across the island of Porto Rico toward San Juan. It gives little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yauco, resting confident in the belief that when the facts are known it will be found that this was a victory of the usual Spanish type, resulting in the complete achievement of the object of the American commander.

Considerable reinforcements are now arriving to support General Miles, and before the week is over the campaign in Porto Rico will be in full swing.

No uneasiness is felt because General Miles has not sent any message to the Department further than to announce his landing at Guanica, as it is necessary, in order to communicate with Washington, that he should send a vessel to St. Thomas, the nearest cable station.

POSITION OF MILES' TROOPS.

Madrid, July 28.—According to an official dispatch just received from San Juan de Porto Rico, the American forces under Major-General Miles occupy the same positions at Port Guanica as they did after landing.

Several American warships and transports are reported to be cruising off the island.

AUTONOMY IN PORTO RICO.

London, July 29.—According to a dispatch from Berlin a newspaper there professes to know that the Porto Rican Colonial Legislature has adopted autonomy and has resolved to protest against American occupation of the island as a violation of the principles the United States went to war to enforce.

BROOKES' EXPEDITION OFF.

SAILED FOR PORTO RICO YESTERDAY FROM NEWPORT NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Newport News, Va., July 28.—General Brooke's entire expedition is now under way to Porto Rico, and with weather in its favor the first ship, the *St. Louis*, should arrive off the island not later than Tuesday morning, providing General Brooke decides to get there in advance of the fleet. This, it is said on good authority, is his intention, and unless he changes his determination, formed before sailing, he will be able to confer with General Miles at the time stated.

The auxiliary cruiser *St. Louis*, having aboard Major-General Brooke, General Sheridan, chief of staff, and the other officers of the commanding general's staff, with the 3d Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, was the first to sail, weighing anchor at 2:30 o'clock. The transport *Massachusetts* arrived off Old Point from Newport News about ten minutes later and steamed straight out to sea, not stopping at all. The Roumanian and the City of Washington followed the *Massachusetts* from this port in half an hour, and stopped at Old Point only long enough to receive orders, proceeding almost in the wake of the other ships.

The *Seneca* followed shortly after, but the *St. Paul* did not get away until 6:30 o'clock on account of delay in embarking the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

CAMPED ON THE WATER FRONT.

The 3d Illinois and 4th Ohio did not succeed in embarking last evening, and bivouacked along the water front.

The property on which the Illinois and Ohio men camped is a private park, sloping toward the river, and the camps presented a unique appearance, with all of the shelter tents illuminated by lighted candles.

Colonel Colt, commanding the 4th Ohio, ordered tents struck at 6 o'clock this morning, and allowed his men liberty, but Colonel Bennett of the 3d Illinois did not break camp until the hour of going aboard the lighters, and would not permit his men to move from their places, anticipating trouble in getting them together again.

Three lighters carried the latter regiment to Old Point at 8 o'clock, Colonel Bennett being the last man to go aboard. As the regimental band struck up "Dixie" with the first movement of the lighters, the troops aboard the transports at the piers and the people on the wharves cheered lustily, and from the camp of the Ohio men came patriotic farewells from the soldiers and citizens there. Colonel Bennett, who was a favorite with everybody here, stood on the deck of the last tug to move, and received an ovation as he was carried off.

PORTO RICAN COMMISSION ON ST. LOUIS.

The eight members of the Porto Rican Commission—Antonio M. Mattie, General Lluveras, Seniors Matteo Palardo, Rafael Marcuhas, Domingo Collazo, Emilio Gonzalez, Jose Budet, Juan Bezares and Dr. Del Valle, and the former Consul to Mexico W. P. Sutton, went down to Old Point with Colonel Bennett and went aboard the *St. Louis*.

In the mean time all was activity at the piers, where the supplies and equipments.

The City of Washington, with half of the 4th Pennsylvania Infantry—the 1st Battalion and part of the 2d—left the wharf this morning and anchored in the river. The *Massachusetts* followed with the New-York cavalry and one troop of Pennsylvania cavalry and the signal and ambulance corps. The Roumanian received four batteries last night, but was obliged to wait for a carload of ammunition until 2 o'clock, leaving for Old Point at that time with the City of Washington. The *Seneca*, with the 3d Battalion and the other half of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Pennsylvania and the bulk of the United States mail for the first Porto Rican expedition, sailed at 3:15 from Old Point. The departure of each of these ships was the signal for patriotic outbursts from the crowds on the piers, and the soldiers responded with a will.

General Brooke and his staff went aboard the *St. Louis* this afternoon, shortly before the departure of the ship. In fact, the cruiser was completely loaded by 11 o'clock, and only waited for the commanding general to go aboard before pulling out.

SAILED AT TIME DESIGNATED.

The reports sent out from Newport News to the effect that the expedition is now three days behind are incorrect. It was stated on Monday that Thursday was the day selected for the departure of the transports, and this statement was made, on the authority of Major Wilson and General Agent Parker, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, who had direct charge of the embarkation.

Never for a moment have the Army officers anticipated departure before Thursday. It is also stated on the same authority that the *Seneca* will be court-martialed.

Continued on second page.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

While President McKinley has given no intimation as to when his reply to Spain's overtures for peace will be ready, it is expected that it will be considered at a meeting of the Cabinet this morning. Later in the day it may be sent to the French Ambassador for transmission to Spain. It is not known whether there will be any outline of the terms the United States would accept.

The Madrid newspapers consider the peace terms attributed to President McKinley to be acceptable to Spain.

General Shafter's troops are to be brought north as soon as possible to a camp at Montauk Point, Long Island, to recuperate.

Major-General Brooke, with reinforcements for General Miles, sailed from Newport News for Porto Rico yesterday. Another expedition will follow on Tuesday, commanded by Brigadier-General Grant.

WHY SPAIN HESITATED.

AGENTS GAVE CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S DISPOSITION.

London, July 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The Government does not conceal that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington, because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions; the other, that the most onerous conditions would be imposed, so much so that the Madrid Government thought it useless to sue officially. "When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was instructed to send the note. The Cabinet met Wednesday evening, to deliberate as to the best means and channel of negotiation. Faris and London were both discussed. No decision was arrived at, but a majority favored sending Señor Moret, former Minister of the Colonies, on a special mission to London to negotiate the treaty of peace with Ambassador Hay.

"Official feeling favors direct negotiations, without interference from outsiders, even with regard to the Philippines. There is little doubt that, if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis, the negotiations will not be protracted, since Spain, for many reasons, is desirous of a speedy settlement, and not least so because at the present moment public opinion is calm.

"After to-day's Cabinet Council Señor Sagasta, the Premier, said he had grounds for hoping that an understanding might be arrived at; but he could say nothing definite. Duke Almodovar de Rio said the European Cabinets had been informed of the step Spain had taken, but not of the text of the note sent to President McKinley. The Cabinet Council will not meet again until Friday evening, by which time President McKinley's reply is expected.

"The Ministerial *El Correo* says the Government communicated to the Queen Regent in council a dispatch intimating that President McKinley, in principle, assented to the opening of negotiations."

CONSIDERS TERMS TOO HARD.

London, July 29.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" says: "The terms of peace which America imposes on Spain surprise here, as much too hard."

"The National Gazette" says that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are, in consequence, gloomy."

"The Times," commenting editorially upon the suggestion of the "National Gazette" that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant the hard terms they would impose, says:

"This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straightforward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the fruition of American imperial policy in the Pacific, the advantages of which even peace-loving Americans cannot ignore."

ATTITUDE OF SPANISH PEOPLE.

London, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail," remarking the "feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overture has produced," says:

"There is little probability of popular discontent, and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity."

"The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis de Corrallo and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

MADRID AND PEACE TERMS.

Madrid, July 28.—At the close of the Cabinet Council to-day the following semi-official note was issued:

"The French Ambassador at Washington, on the afternoon of July 26, presented in behalf of the Spanish Government a message to President McKinley, with the view of bringing the war to an end and making known the conditions of peace. The Government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his Council of Ministers, and requested M. Cambon to come to the White House again to confer with him."

The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

With the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded, and that Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine Islands will be respected, the newspapers here consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable.

The papers, however, protest against the continuance of hostilities by the United States after Spain had sued for peace.

MISS SCHLEY LEAVES MADRID.

Madrid, June 28.—Miss Jessie Schley, who came here in the hope of an interview with Señor Sagasta on behalf of peace, started for Paris this evening.

CORTES TO MEET IN SEPTEMBER.

Madrid, July 28.—The papers generally express the opinion that the Cortes will reassemble in September.

MORE CARLIST AGITATION.

London, July 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"El Imparcial" says that the Carlist agitation, which at first appeared to be trampled out, has recommenced in the province of Gueneca and in parts of Navarre.

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